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has been practicing in a modest way for many years and which Chief Kohler of Cleveland first brought to the attention of the general public in this country.

Starting from the premise that routine police patrol and crime detection, though necessary, are comparable to swatting flies while leaving their breeding places untouched, Colonel Woods has outlined a comprehensive system of modern police administration, illustrating the abstract principles with concrete examples of what was done by the New York police department during his epochal administration under the late Mayor Mitchel. To prevent crime, in so far as any police department can hope to accomplish this result, the public must be educated to coöperate intelligently with the police officers, an effort must be made to diminish the supply of criminals, and society must protect itself more adequately against the large class of mental defectives who are congenitally irresponsible and against the drink and drug addicts who acquire irresponsibility by their own acts. Colonel Woods also outlines the underlying principles of present-day tendencies in the treatment of convicts and of juvenile delinquents with the sole object of protecting society instead of with the apparent object of punishing the offender.

That this volume will be read and studied carefully by police officers, municipal officials and students of civic problems throughout the country is certain. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that just as the Spencer Trask Foundation rendered possible the delivery of this lecture at Princeton University, some other public-spirited citizen will make provision for its wide distribution among the citizens of our large municipalities.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD.

New York City.

The A B C of Exhibit Planning. By EVART G. ROUTZAHN and MARY SWAIN ROUTZAHN. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1918. Pp. 234.)

A natural sequel to the literature which has appeared recently on the Survey is a book on exhibits and exhibitions. *The A B C of Exhibit Planning*, by Evart G. Routzahn and Mary S. Routzahn, is the first volume in the Survey and Exhibit Series published by the Russell Sage Foundation. The book is drawn from the actual practical experience of the authors, who have visited and studied many exhibitions in various stages of progress.

The volume deals with the preparation of exhibits and the planning of exhibitions—two entirely different things. Social science and industrial and civic welfare constitute the principal subject matter. The outline of the volume is comprehensive. It presents systematically the reasons for an exhibition, what to do with it, how to organize, advertise and follow it up, the cost, etc. The chapter on cost gives definite figures and illustrations for various classes of exhibitions ranging from \$600 to \$3,500, the paragraphs on the apportionment of expenditures being especially valuable.

The illustrations naturally are an important part of such a book and their selection an indication of the authors' ability in this field. They are numerous and varied and in the main well selected. Almost all of them are popular in character. War posters and exhibitions for war purposes, notwithstanding the merit of many of them, have not received much attention. The reproduction of a few posters or panels in color would have been of value.

So far as it goes, the bibliography is good. It does not include, however, one of the most authoritative volumes on the scientific side of exhibit material, namely, Frank J. Warne's *Book of Charts*; nor a sufficient reference to the books dealing with the use of statistics.

The A B C of Exhibit Planning will be of practical value to all planners of exhibitions, to social workers, and others interested in industrial and civic improvement.

JOHN NOLEN.

Cambridge, Mass.

American Cities: Their Business Methods. By ARTHUR BENSON GILBERT. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918. Pp. 240.)

The author, an ardent admirer and follower of Mr. Tom L. Johnson, the late mayor of Cleveland, has written this little book for the purpose of giving wider advertisement to the views of his leader. It is somewhat difficult to see just what readers he has in view. Technical terms are scattered through the volume too generously if the general reader is in mind; on the other hand, the specialist will not derive a great deal of information which is not already at his disposal.

The "book is sent forth with the hope that it may help to concentrate attention on the possibilities of constructive city evolution." The author looks on the city as a great assemblage of people who should